

PEACE TALK FROM YAMAMOTO

JAPANESE ADMIRAL GUEST OF THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

Admiral Evans and Coghlan Both Declare That Talk of a Meeting Between the Two Countries Is Foolish—A Morning Visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, who arrived in this country Wednesday, again reiterated the sentiment yesterday that there was no foundation for the present war talk. He was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Japan Society early in the afternoon at the Hotel Astor.

Besides the visiting Admiral's party there were present Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, from Washington; Capt. Y. Mizubani, Prince Poniatowski, Lieutenant-Commander Naon Taniguchi, Rear Admiral Bob Evans, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Capt. Osterhaus, Jacob H. Schiff, J. H. Harriman, August Belmont, Robert W. Grier, Robert L. Grier, N. Seligman, Magistrate Frederick Kernochan, Melville F. Stone and Robert C. Clowry. There were a number of women at the luncheon, both Japanese and American.

Postmaster Lindsay Russell started the ball rolling by proposing a joint toast to the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States. It was drunk in silence. Admiral Evans, in a snow white uniform, was on his feet a few minutes later with a rousing greeting to Admiral Yamamoto. He said:

"When the newspapers stop trying to stir up a war between this country and Japan the people here will come to their senses and a better feeling will result. [Cheers.] Then I hope that I shall have the pleasure of being at the head of a fleet to meet that of my old friend Admiral Yamamoto's. [More cheers.] Here's to his distinguished health and that of his countrymen. [An outburst of "Banzais" from the Japanese, standing, and "Hurrahs" from the Americans.]"

Admiral Yamamoto received such a friendly greeting that first he smiled, but later seemed so affected that he looked sad. He spoke in Japanese. Mr. Harriman seemed tickled at the predicament of the reporters sitting near him and laughed heartily. When applied to for a translation later, however, he had to refer the newspaper men to Commander Kato, who repeated the address as follows:

"It is now over fifty years since America first opened intercourse with Japan and introduced us to the nations of the West. I was born about that time. I was taught in the early years of my existence of the United States, almost as soon as that of my own country. We all know what we owe to the United States for the development of our industries and commerce, and also for the education of a number of my countrymen. We also appreciate the sympathy shown us by the Americans during the late war."

"It is about thirty-two years since I first visited America. I have made three more visits since, and each time I was even more deeply impressed with the wonderful progress made."

"We have been next door neighbors with only an ocean between us, but with no acquaintance, and with no friendship. America, which is quite close to our Formosa, our territories became still nearer, thus facilitating an even more intimate intercourse between the two nations than hitherto."

"Our interests—commercial and otherwise—are so intimate and the cordial relations between us of fifty years standing are of so firm a nature that I can confidently affirm that they never will be destroyed by mere trifling incidents."

"It is true that lately some darksome clouds did appear in the sky, but I can assure you that they are not a local squall and does not in any way represent the general state of the weather, and even the light clouds will soon be dissipated."

"We are all aware of the high sense of justice and humanity possessed by the Americans, the principles which form the very foundation of the republic. It is admitted on all hands that they are the leaders in the civilization of the world, and throughout Japan we all admire their sterling qualities."

"Men are essentially prone to be controlled by sentiments, and it is the duty of those in the leading position to see that they are guided in the path of righteousness and that they are not led astray."

"I am heartily pleased to meet here today so many prominent Americans who are guiding spirit among the people. The establishment of such a society as this after half a century since the first intercourse between the two countries will further tend toward bringing the two nations closer and thus ensure the guarantee of peace throughout the world, and I beg to express the hope that they deserve to achieve the success that they desire and that their labors will bear fruit."

"In conclusion I have the honor to propose success and prosperity to the Japan Society of New York, and to couple it with the health of the chairmen of the society."

Rear Admiral Coghlan in civilian clothes was recognized when his turn came and the toastmaster couldn't make himself heard. "I'm mighty glad to see the ladies here," he said gallantly. "War is a secondary consideration compared to them."

Business followed, and the men made no more noise than a temporary halt was called.

"I don't know why they asked me to speak," I suppose some excuse had to be offered. [Laughter.] Like the little boy who came home with his hair wet and his clothes dry. He explained things by saying, 'Ma, you told me not to go in swimming, but when I passed the creek I knew I was going to fall in so I took off my duds to keep them from getting wet.'"

You tell children if they don't look out for a black bear will get them that's the way talk in a nutshell. The Japs have only had fifty years to study us. After a while they will be able to pick out the good news from the bad."

The remarks seemed to hit the right spot and when the speaker sat down Admiral Yamamoto grasped him by the hand.

Gen. Woodford said that this meeting showed the object of the Japanese Society. It was able to speak words of wisdom at the right time. He remarked that he had seen two wars in this country brought on by ill-considerate utterances of the newspapers and that the business men had no right to permit a third.

War with Japan would be a crime against history. We opened the country less than sixty years ago," he said, "and have been steadily it would be a crime against religion and it would be a crime against common sense. Let each nation do its best for the master hand in this latter field and in the spirit of Anglo-Saxon fair play let the better man win. In Washington there is a man who did not believe in the right to the peace treaty. He holds the Nobel peace prize. I won't insult him in this century by giving him a prize. Let the conscience of the United States be pledged to anything but peace and all that is left to the world." [Cheers.]

After this the banquet broke up abruptly and the visiting Japanese, in tow of Lieut. R. W. Henderson, U. S. N., who is detailed to the Navy Department to show them around, visited the E. W. Bliss sailing school in Brooklyn where the Whitehead trophies are manufactured.

The guests are early risers and lost no time yesterday morning starting for a visit to the New York Navy Yard. They left the navy barge Vidette at the foot of West Twenty-third street and were soon passing the busy traffic along the East river. Admiral Yamamoto was in civilian clothes and at his request no salute was fired. A call was made upon the Commodore upon Rear Admiral Evans after the commodore's office was visited. The visitors expressed surprise that the yard was so extensive.

The Admiral, accompanied by Am-

bassador Aoki and Commander Kato, will leave New York at 10 o'clock this morning for Oyster Bay to call upon President Roosevelt. Lieut. Henderson will entertain the rest of the party at luncheon at the New York Yacht Club and in the evening take them to some theatre. The entire party will visit Philadelphia Saturday, where they will look over the New York and Gramp shipbuilding yards. There is serious talk among the younger members of the party of a visit to Coney Island on Saturday night or Sunday upon the return to this city. It is even said that Admiral Yamamoto may not seriously object to joining them upon the lark.

Ambassador Aoki gave out this statement yesterday morning:

"I have only to repeat what I have said time and time again, that there is no Japanese-American situation. There exists between the two Governments no difference or ill feeling of any sort. All this talk of possible trouble between the two nations so devoted to each other is mere phantom creation of wild imagination and ever seems to haunt the minds of irresponsible story makers and trouble hunters."

"There is not the slightest cause for anxiety in the American-Japanese relations, and if there is any it is not because of the actual existence of any difficulty between the two countries, but because of the demagogic influence of some unwarranted press talk that often tends to drive even the calmest temper of the public into a whirl of tempestuous rage."

Admiral Yamamoto and his staff dined at the Union League Club last night as the guests of Walter L. Clark. The others invited were representatives of large engineering and manufacturing companies throughout the country. There were no speeches and the only toasts were to the Mikado and President Roosevelt. Those present besides the Japanese Admiral and his party were Charles M. Schwab, George Westinghouse, Leigh Bost, Charles A. Coffin, Charles Cornell, Charles G. Curtis, John W. Dana, John P. Hart, Edward L. Leeds, Charles McVeigh, Frank C. Page and James W. Macwell.

WAR TALK AMONG FILIPINOS.

Junta Leader Sending Incendiary Messages From Tokyo-Officials on the Alert.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, July 11.—The possibility of war between the United States and Japan furnishes the principal topic of discussion in the clubs, the newspapers and in army and navy circles. The leader of the Filipino junta, stationed in Tokyo, is in regular correspondence with the Independistas in the islands and is constantly urging them to prepare to receive the Japanese invaders, who, he says, will quickly give them their independence.

In the last communication he sent before the American battleships were ordered to the Pacific he positively predicted a war within two years.

American intelligence officers are carefully observing the attitude of the natives. The Filipino newspapers frequently refer to the expected war, discussing the position they should assume. The SUN correspondent's observation is that during the last year there has been considerable pro-Japanese talk in several of the provinces. Still, recent study of the situation seems to show that there has been a reaction to Americanism among the Filipino leaders and influential provincials, and this conclusion is borne out by the opinion of conservative and trained officers. This reaction is due principally to the prompt military and naval activity at Cavite, on the islands of Corregidor and Grande, and at the naval station, Olongapo, and especially on account of the formidable fleet ordered to the Pacific and the universal determination of Americans to offer the stoutest resistance.

Moreover, the Filipinos, being Christians, naturally would not care to affiliate with non-Christians. To-day Gen. Malvar, the former rebel who surrendered to Gen. Bell, offered to raise a regiment of guerrillas provided the United States would furnish equipment. Probably former Gen. Gallies and Timon will follow his example.

One question that is little considered by the public, but which is engaging the careful thought of the authorities, is the disposition in case of war of the 5,000 souls and 5,000 consubstantial. All the former and approximately half the latter are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Their American officers generally vouch for the integrity of the native troops. But a similar condition prevailed during the disarmament of the native troops before the Indian mutiny of 1857.

LONDON, July 11.—A despatch to the Central News says that the United States has placed considerable orders for coal in Great Britain. One of these is for 40,000 tons of Welsh steam coal, to be despatched to the Philippine Islands immediately in specially chartered steamships. Large quantities have also been ordered from Newcastle, N. S. W., to be despatched to a spot on the western coast of South America.

The present Japanese-American tension is reflected at Lloyd's. Underwriters are asking from 18 to 30 per cent. to cover war risks on the voyages of the colliers from England to Manila.

JAPANESE TO SEE PRESIDENT.

Yamamoto and Aoki Expected at Sagamore Hill Today—Heppburn's Unannounced Visit.

OSTEND, N. Y., July 11.—Congressman Heppburn of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce, was an unannounced visitor at Sagamore Hill to-day. Secretary Taft did not tell the reporters of Mr. Heppburn's coming, and when the latter was surprised at the railroad station he would say nothing of a mission.

Mr. Heppburn's conference with the President lasted less than two hours. He did not remain at Sagamore Hill for lunch. A number of luncheon guests are expected to-morrow. Among them are Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, and Congressman Herbert Parsons, who comes to tell the President the name of the man he'd like to have appointed Postmaster for New York city.

The President to-day announced the appointment of Frank A. Leach, superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, to be director of the mint to succeed George E. Thompson.

The Weather.

The low area noted in the extreme Northwest on Wednesday night, and the lake regions and the Ohio Valley yesterday morning, causing rain and thunderstorms.

The pressure was high on the northern plateau, sending cooler weather in advance into South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas. Lower temperatures were also registered at some places in the lake regions. In the Atlantic coast States generally it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair except for a sudden thunder shower in the afternoon; wind, light to fresh northeast; average humidity, 82 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 29.81; 2 P. M., 29.85.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1907. 1906. A. P. M. A. P. M. E. W. 9 A. M. 77° 75° 75° 75° 75° 75° 12 M. 78° 76° 76° 76° 76° 76° 3 P. M. 79° 77° 77° 77° 77° 77°

Highest temperature, 78°; at 2:30 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, [thunder showers to day; fair and warmer to-morrow; variable winds, becoming fresh and fresh.]

For New England, [showers to day and probably fresh and fresh; fair and warmer to-morrow; variable winds.]

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, [showers to day; fair and warmer to-morrow; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.]

For western New York, [showers to day; partly cloudy to-morrow; variable winds, becoming fresh and fresh.]

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, [thunder showers to day; fair and warmer to-morrow; winds mostly southwest to west and fresh.]

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For western New York, [showers to day; partly cloudy to-morrow; variable winds, becoming fresh and fresh.]

The Admiral, accompanied by Am-

Robertson, who has resigned. Ex-Director Robertson has been elected president of a Chicago bank. Leach was appointed at the beginning of President McKinley's first Administration.

Capt. Joshua Slocum of the yawl Spray came ashore to-day. As the captain was laying a course along Main street he ran across the bow of Archie Roosevelt's pony cart. Archie hailed his wind at once and jumped out to hail the captain. There was a hearty handshake.

"How is Admiral Archie?" asked the captain. "Are you ready for another cruise?"

Arch and Capt. Slocum are firm friends and the President's son is so great an admirer of the old sea captain that he has named a new sailing ship, which he is putting into commission, the Spray.

"JINGOISM," SAYS BRYAN.

Peerless One Knows Japan Doesn't Want War—Move for More Ships.

CARTRIDGE, Mo., July 11.—"Japan does not want to make war on the United States," said William J. Bryan in an interview here to-day. "Of course, there is a lot of jingoism in this Japanese war talk and the hurrying of a fleet of warships to the Pacific Coast."

To my mind, the object is not to repel an expected attack by the Japanese, but the talk is being done by some alleged statesmen at Washington to influence Congress to make a big naval extension appropriation."

"When I say Japan does not want war, I do so advisedly, for when I was in Japan I talked with the leading men of all walks of life and I found only expressions of friendship for our country."

REAL RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE.

Firm Hold on Corea Balanced by Free Hand in Outer Mongolia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, July 11.—The Russo-Japanese agreement which is about to be signed in St. Petersburg will materially strengthen Japan's position in Corea and widen her sphere in Manchuria. It will confirm Russia's preponderance in outer Mongolia.

The newspapers, in reviewing the history of the negotiations between the Russian and Japanese since the visit of Marquis Ito to St. Petersburg in 1901, remark that while it must be acknowledged that Japan has paid a heavy price in blood for the rapprochement, both Governments are to be congratulated on the fact that the so-called Peace of Portsmouth, which both regarded as merely an armed truce, has now given place to a real peace on the basis of cooperation in eastern Asia, which is large enough for both.

TERRORISTS HOLD ELECTION.

Congress in London to Plan Campaign of Murder in Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 11.—The Evening News announces that elections are proceeding throughout Russia for about 1,500 delegates to the annual congress of the Russian Social Revolutionary party, which perpetuates the traditions of the old nihilist organization.

The meeting of the congress will be held in London next month. It will have the greatest influence upon revolutionary and especially upon terrorist activity in Russia, as the Social Revolutionists have decided to boycott the elections for the third Duma and carry on, instead, a relentless terrorist campaign of political murders and outrages.

The congress is to put the final touch to the preparations for a great armed rising of the masses of Russia, which probably will begin in August. The congress will be a gigantic gathering of political criminals. No member of the party will be eligible to a seat in it unless he has been at least twice convicted of political crimes.

FAILED TO DIE: COMING HOME.

Charles Dalton Was Discouraged by Literary Failure in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 11.—Charles Dalton, son of Nathan F. Dalton of the Dalton Lumber Company of Indianapolis, who tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat in a stable here on June 11, will return to the United States by the steamship Philadelphia next Saturday, accompanied by his brother-in-law, who came over to take charge of him. Probably he will also be accompanied by his betrothed, an Englishwoman.

The attempt at suicide was due to lack of success in literary work. At the time he was nearly starving. He is about 30 years old, and has done magazine and newspaper work, besides publishing a novel entitled "The Role of the Unconquered." He has been about a year in London.

FERMENT IN RHINE WINE NOW.

Grape Growers to Hold Mass Meetings. Mid Fashion—Government Watching.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 11.—Trouble is brewing in the Rhine wine region. Vineyard owners and the neighborhood of Rheingau and Nahrath have issued notices of a mass meeting on July 21, when the present conditions of the industry and means for bettering them will be discussed.

The situation is said to resemble in many respects that of the Midi in France. The Government will watch developments with the closest interest.

KING'S HOPES FOR IRELAND.

Edward Pleased With Showing of Native Industries at Dublin Exposition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 11.—The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, received to-day the following message, which King Edward desired conveyed to the Irish people:

"His Majesty has had long and happy experience of the kindness which has been uniformly shown him by Irish people of all classes, and it was a pleasant thing to find once more, on his passage through the streets of the capital of Ireland, such evident proof of loyal feeling toward the Crown."

"Their Majesties greatly admired the grounds and buildings of the Irish exhibition and the many objects of interest shown in its various sections. Especially were they struck with the large representation of native industries in Ireland, and they hope that the exhibition may prove a very useful help and encouragement to the development of the native crafts and industries of Ireland."

MRS. HANCOCK NOT POISONED.

Woman Married Chicago Clergyman and Died in London.

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LONDON, July 11.—An inquest into the death of Mrs. Grace Hancock, who died last month, was concluded to-day. At the time of the death poison was suspected, but the autopsy revealed no trace of poison, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Beech Chester, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, is a son of the dead woman by her first marriage, which was to Capt. Jones of Philadelphia. He is a lineal descendant of the Chesters of Weatherfield, Conn., whose name he has taken.

Mrs. Hancock was the daughter of a former governor of the New York Stock Exchange. She was married in London in 1897 to Hancock, who was formerly a clergyman and held curacies in Chicago.

No Fisheries Agreement Yet.

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COURT REBUKES GERRY AGENT

PERJURER, JUSTICE DAYTON CALLS FARRINGTON.

Lawyer Sullivan Protests in Vain Against the Statement From the Bench—Agent Had Sworn That Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe Were Intemperate—Child Freed.

From the bench in Special Term, Part I, yesterday Justice Dayton, in the Supreme Court, declared that he believed that Edward C. Farrington, an agent of the Gerry society, had deliberately perjured himself on the witness stand in an effort to maintain the society's grip on a child that had been taken from the custody of its parents on April 30.

Cornelius J. Sullivan of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, who appeared for the society and Farrington, attempted to argue with Justice Dayton, but the latter told the lawyer very short, declaring that he meant everything he had said.

In the court room were a number of women friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kehoe, parents of the child, a five-year-old girl. Kehoe is an employee of the Bridge Department and has lung trouble. In April last he went to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment and while he was there Mrs. Kehoe, who is a school teacher, broke up housekeeping and went to boarding.

The child was sent to live with friends at 987 West 114th street, and it was while she was there that Farrington took her to the society's rooms. On his own affidavit that the mother and father were intemperate and not fit to have the care of a young child Farrington had the child committed to the society's care.

Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe engaged Lawyer Jacob Fromme to institute proceedings to regain possession of the child and the case came up before Justice Dayton yesterday. Farrington was examined, and also Mrs. Kehoe and a couple of her friends and two of the Sisters from St. Vincent's.

Farrington testified that Mrs. Kehoe herself had admitted to him that her husband was a drunkard and that she did not want the responsibility of caring for the child. An attempt was made to show that Mrs. Kehoe had been tried on charges of intemperance before the Board of Education, but the record showed that the child was born to her as an orphan.

Other attempts were made to show that Kehoe was a habitual drunkard and had been tried on charges by the Bridge Commission, but Mrs. Kehoe and her friends denied this vigorously, and the sisters also declared that Kehoe had come to the hospital for lung trouble and not for alcoholism, as Farrington testified.

The records of the Bridge Department showed that Kehoe had been charged with neglect of duty, due to poor health.

Justice Dayton in restoring the child to his parents made a long statement to the court stenographer in which he reviewed at length the testimony taken before him. He said that he was satisfied that the parents of the child were not intemperate, as alleged by Farrington, and that they were quite competent to care for the child.

"They are the safe and proper custodians of this child," said Justice Dayton, "and I direct that it be returned to them forthwith. The Gerry society is not, in my opinion, the safe or proper custodian of this child, and I am convinced that the society's agent, Farrington, has sworn falsely in these proceedings. It is a clear case of oppression, in my opinion, and while I do not know the motive I am convinced from the testimony of both sides that a personal feeling lies at the bottom of it. I therefore grant the application of these parents and order the child to be surrendered to them."

Lawyer Sullivan declared that he wished to take an exception to the whole statement of Justice Dayton, especially that which referred to a personal feeling on Farrington's part and to the charge of perjury against him.

In a statement against the society's agent he said he was not allowed to go unchallenged, "exclaimed Mr. Sullivan. 'I am sorry,' replied Justice Dayton, 'but I will deliberate statement, and must stand.'"

"But there is no such testimony here as would warrant such a statement," said Sullivan.

"I beg your pardon, sir," Justice Dayton reminded him, "but I am deciding this case, sir, and shall decide it in my own way."

This is a very severe characterization that your Honor has made of the action of the society and its agent and I do not think it justified," went on Sullivan.

"I have made that characterization and you may criticize it as much as you please without in any way altering my statement or opinion."

Sullivan hastened to say that he had no intention of criticizing the Justice's decision, but Justice Dayton was already of the opinion that the child should be returned to the custody of the parents and served to-day.

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It was rather unkind to upset this little theory.

However, it is now generally conceded that THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is as live as a live wire.

It has more men readers than any other publication whatsoever in America.

If you have a message which is worth saying every week, or every two weeks, or perhaps even less frequently, to our four million readers, it will not take long to show you that THE POST has vitality aplenty.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUFFALO

LONDON STAGE DEMORALIZED.

Needs Business Systematizing, Says Marc Klaw—His Coming Importations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 11.—Marc Klaw, who sails for New York to-morrow, to-day told the correspondent of THE SUN that he had secured everything he desired, either in vaudeville or legitimate drama. Among his captures are the Gaiety Success Girls, "Gottengberg," a new play by Henry Arthur Jones; Mlle. Gêner, a famous premiere at the Empire, who will appear in "Aladdin," and innumerable sensational vaudeville turns. He added:

"Say we are in vaudeville to stay and that my agents in Europe have met with astonishing and gratifying success in securing talent. While on the way to the United States I shall read Comyn Carr's play 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' which Beerbohm Tree will produce in London."

Speaking of Mr. Bresson's criticism of London audiences, Mr. Klaw took the opposite stand. He said:

"I don't think London audiences are prejudiced against Americans or any other national city. I don't think there is any prejudice existing among theatre-goers in any part of the world. When people pay their money, as they do at the theatre, before seeing the goods they do so with a predisposition to be pleased."

"It is unfair to expect English audiences to appreciate American situations and complications which they do not understand and have no interest in. Many American plays have failed in England, but many, many English plays have failed in America, principally for the reason I have given. I must admit that English audiences do like caricatures, not only of Americans but of themselves. But this is also true of Americans, and while it is stated that 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' was a tremendous success because it caricatured Americans, an opposite example can be quoted in 'Lord Dunsany,' which was one of the greatest successes on the American stage and which caricatures the English."

"The London theatrical season has not been up to the average. There have been brilliant exceptions, but we have come to the conclusion that America is rapidly outstripping London in the character, merit, production and ability of our actors. America is unrivalled in the world in character actors. Our playwrights are forging ahead